

Package ‘MetaboAnnotation’

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Title Utilities for Annotation of Metabolomics Data

Version 1.0.0

Description High level functions to assist in annotation of (metabolomics) data sets. These include functions to perform simple tentative annotations based on mass matching but also functions to consider m/z and retention times for annotation of LC-MS features given that respective reference values are available. In addition, the function provides high-level functions to simplify matching of LC-MS/MS spectra against spectral libraries and objects and functionality to represent and manage such matched data.

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addMatches	<i>Representation of generic objects matches</i>
------------	--

Description

Matches between *query* and *target* generic objects can be represented by the Matched object. By default, all data accessors work as *left joins* between the *query* and the *target* object, i.e. values are returned for each *query* object with eventual duplicated entries (values) if the *query* object matches more than one *target* object. See also *Creation and subsetting* as well as *Extracting data* sections below for details and more information.

The Matched object allows to represent matches between one-dimensional query and target objects (being e.g. numeric or list), two-dimensional objects (data.frame or matrix) or more complex structures such as SummarizedExperiments or QFeatures. Combinations of all these different data types are also supported. Matches are represented between elements of one-dimensional objects, or rows for two-dimensional objects (including SummarizedExperiment or QFeatures). For QFeatures() objects matches to only one of the assays within the object is supported.

Usage

```
addMatches(object, ...)
```

```
filterMatches(object, ...)
```

```
matchedData(object, ...)
```

```
Matched(
  query = list(),
  target = list(),
  matches = data.frame(query_idx = integer(), target_idx = integer(), score =
    numeric()),
  queryAssay = character(),
  targetAssay = character(),
  metadata = list())
```

```
)

## S4 method for signature 'Matched'
length(x)

## S4 method for signature 'Matched'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Matched,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

matches(object)

target(object)

query(object)

whichTarget(object)

whichQuery(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Matched'
x$name

## S4 method for signature 'Matched'
colnames(x)

## S4 method for signature 'Matched'
matchedData(object, columns = colnames(object), ...)

pruneTarget(object)

## S4 method for signature 'Matched'
filterMatches(
  object,
  queryValue = integer(),
  targetValue = integer(),
  queryColname = character(),
  targetColname = character(),
  index = integer(),
  keep = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'Matched'
addMatches(
  object,
  queryValue = integer(),
```

```

    targetValue = integer(),
    queryColname = character(),
    targetColname = character(),
    score = rep(NA_real_, length(queryValue)),
    isIndex = FALSE
  )

```

Arguments

object	a Matched object.
...	additional parameters.
query	object with the query elements.
target	object with the elements against which query has been matched.
matches	data.frame with columns "query_idx" (integer), "target_idx" (integer) and "score" (numeric) representing the n:m mapping of elements between the query and the target objects.
queryAssay	character that needs to be specified when query is a QFeatures. In this case, queryAssay is expected to be the name of one of the assays in query (the one on which the matching was performed).
targetAssay	character that needs to be specified when target is a QFeatures. In this case, targetAssay is expected to be the name of one of the assays in target (the one on which the matching was performed).
metadata	list with optional additional metadata.
x	Matched object.
i	integer or logical defining the query elements to keep.
j	for [: ignored.
drop	for [: ignored.
name	for \$: the name of the column (or variable) to extract.
columns	for matchedData: character vector with column names of variables that should be extracted.
queryValue	for filterMatches: vector of values to search for in query (if query is 1-dimensional) or in column queryColname of query (if query is 2-dimensional). For addMatches: either an index in query or value in column queryColname of query defining (together with targetValue) the pair of query and target elements for which a match should be manually added. Lengths of queryValue and targetValue have to match.
targetValue	for filterMatches: vector of values to search for in target (if target is 1-dimensional) or in column targetColname of target (if target is 2-dimensional). For addMatches: either an index in target or value in column targetColname of target defining (together with queryValue) the pair of query and target elements for which a match should be manually added. Lengths of queryValue and targetValue have to match.
queryColname	if query is 2-dimensional: column of query against which elements of queryValue are compared.

targetColname	if query is 2-dimensional: column of target against which elements of targetValue are compared.
index	for filterMatches: indices of the matches to keep (if keep = TRUE) or to drop if (keep = FALSE).
keep	for filterMatches: logical. If keep = TRUE the matches are kept, if keep = FALSE they are removed.
score	for addMatches: numeric (same length than queryValue) or data.frame (same number of rows than queryValue) specifying the scores for the matches to add. If not specified, a NA will be used as score.
isIndex	for addMatches: specifies if queryValue and targetValue are expected to be vectors of indexes.

Value

See individual method description above for details.

Creation and subsetting

Matched object is returned as result from the `matchValues()` function.

Alternatively, Matched objects can also be created with the `Matched` function providing the query and target objects as well as the matches data.frame with two columns of integer indices defining which elements from *query* match which element from *target*.

- `[]` subset the object selecting query object elements to keep with parameter `i`. The resulting object will contain all the matches for the selected query elements. The target object will by default be returned as-is.
- `addMatches`: add new matches to an existing object. Parameters `queryValue` and `targetValue` allow to define which element(s) in `query` and `target` should be considered matching. If `isIndex = TRUE`, both `queryValue` and `targetValue` are considered to be integer indices identifying the matching elements in `query` and `target`, respectively. Alternatively (with `isIndex = FALSE`) `queryValue` and `targetValue` can be elements in columns `queryColname` or `targetColname` which can be used to identify the matching elements. Note that in this case **only the first** matching pair is added. Parameter `score` allows to provide the score for the match. It can be a numeric with the score or a `data.frame` with additional information on the manually added matches. In both cases its length (or number of rows) has to match the length of `queryValue`. See examples below for more information.
- `filterMatches`: keeps or removes matches corresponding to certain indexes or values of query and target. If `queryValue` and `targetValue` are provided, matches for these value pairs are kept or removed. Parameter `index` allows to filter matches providing their index in the `matches()` matrix. Note that `filterMatches` removes only matches from the `matches()` matrix from the Matched object but thus not alter the query or target in the object. See examples below for more information.
- `pruneTarget` *cleans* the object by removing non-matched **target** elements.

Extracting data

- `$` extracts a single variable from the `Matched` `x`. The variables that can be extracted can be listed using `colnames(x)`. These variables can belong to `query`, `target` or be related to the matches (e.g. the score of each match). If the `query` (`target`) object is two dimensional, its columns can be extracted (prefix `"target_"` is used for columns in the `target` object) otherwise if `query` (`target`) has only a single dimension (e.g. is a list or a character) the whole object can be extracted with `x$query` (`x$target`). More precisely, when `query` (`target`) is a `SummarizedExperiment` the columns from `rowData(query)` (`rowData(target)`) are extracted; when `query` (`target`) is a `QFeatures()` the columns from `rowData` of the assay specified in the `queryAssay` (`targetAssay`) slot are extracted. The matching scores are available as *variable* `"score"`. Similar to a left join between the query and target elements, this function returns a value for each query element, with eventual duplicated values for query elements matching more than one target element. If variables from the target `data.frame` are extracted, an NA is reported for the entries corresponding to `query` elements that don't match any target element. See examples below for more details.
- `length` returns the number of **query** elements.
- `matchedData` allows to extract multiple variables contained in the `Matched` object as a `DataFrame`. Parameter `columns` allows to define which columns (or variables) should be returned (defaults to `columns = colnames(object)`). Each single column in the returned `DataFrame` is constructed in the same way as in `$`. That is, like `$`, this function performs a *left join* of variables from the `query` and `target` objects returning all values for all `query` elements (eventually returning duplicated elements for query elements matching multiple target elements) and the values for the target elements matched to the respective query elements (or NA if the target element is not matched to any query element).
- `matches` returns a `data.frame` with the actual matching information with columns `"query_idx"` (index of the element in query), `"target_idx"` (index of the element in target) `"score"` (the score of the match) and eventual additional columns.
- `target` returns the `target` object.
- `query` returns the `query` object.
- `whichTarget` returns an integer with the indices of the elements in `target` that match at least one element in `query`.
- `whichQuery` returns an integer with the indices of the elements in `query` that match at least one element in `target`.

Author(s)

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See Also

[MatchedSpectra\(\)](#) for matched [Spectra\(\)](#) objects.

Examples

```
## Creating a `Matched` object.
q1 <- data.frame(col1 = 1:5, col2 = 6:10)
t1 <- data.frame(col1 = 11:16, col2 = 17:22)
```

```

## Define matches between query row 1 with target row 2 and, query row 2
## with target rows 2,3,4 and query row 5 with target row 5.
mo <- Matched(
  q1, t1, matches = data.frame(query_idx = c(1L, 2L, 2L, 2L, 5L),
                                target_idx = c(2L, 2L, 3L, 4L, 5L),
                                score = seq(0.5, 0.9, by = 0.1)))

mo

## Which of the query elements (rows) match at least one target
## element (row)?
whichQuery(mo)

## Which target elements (rows) match at least one query element (row)?
whichTarget(mo)

## Extracting variable "col1" from query object .
mo$col1

## We have duplicated values for the entries of `col1` related to query
## elements (rows) matched to multiple rows of the target object). The
## value of `col1` is returned for each element (row) in the query.

## Extracting variable "col1" from target object. To access columns from
## target we have to prefix the name of the column by `"target_"`.
## Note that only values of `col1` for rows matching at least one query
## row are returned and an NA is reported for query rows without matching
## target rows.
mo$target_col1

## The 3rd and 4th query rows do not match any target row, thus `NA` is
## returned.

## `matchedData` can be used to extract all (or selected) columns
## from the object. Same as with `$`, a left join between the columns
## from the query and the target is performed. Below we extract selected
## columns from the object as a DataFrame.
res <- matchedData(mo, columns = c("col1", "col2", "target_col1",
                                   "target_col2"))

res
res$col1
res$target_col1

## The example matched object contains all query and all target
## elements (rows). Below we subset the object keeping only query rows that
## are matched to at least one target row.
mo_sub <- mo[whichQuery(mo)]

## mo_sub contains now only 3 query rows:
nrow(query(mo_sub))

## while the original object contains all 5 query rows:
nrow(query(mo))

```

```

## Both objects contain however still the full target object:
nrow(target(mo))
nrow(target(mo_sub))

## With the `pruneTarget` we can however reduce also the target rows to
## only those that match at least one query row
mo_sub <- pruneTarget(mo_sub)
nrow(target(mo_sub))

#####
## Creating a `Matched` object with a `data.frame` for `query` and a `vector`
## for `target`. The matches are specified in the same way as the example
## before.

q1 <- data.frame(col1 = 1:5, col2 = 6:10)
t2 <- 11:16
mo <- Matched(q1, t2, matches = data.frame(query_idx = c(1L, 2L, 2L, 2L, 5L),
  target_idx = c(2L, 2L, 3L, 4L, 5L), score = seq(0.5, 0.9, by = 0.1)))

## *target* is a simple vector and has thus no columns. The matched values
## from target, if it does not have dimensions and hence column names, can
## be retrieved with `target`
mo$target

## Note that in this case "target" is returned by the function `colnames`
colnames(mo)

## As before, we can extract all data as a `DataFrame`
res <- matchedData(mo)
res

## Note that the columns of the obtained `DataFrame` are the same as the
## corresponding vectors obtained with `$`
res$col1
res$target

## Also subsetting and pruning works in the same way as the example above.

mo_sub <- mo[whichQuery(mo)]

## mo_sub contains now only 3 query rows:
nrow(query(mo_sub))

## while the original object contains all 5 query rows:
nrow(query(mo))

## Both object contain however still the full target object:
length(target(mo))
length(target(mo_sub))

## Reducing the target elements to only those that match at least one query
## row
mo_sub <- pruneTarget(mo_sub)

```



```

length(target(mo_sub))

#####
## Filtering `Matched` with `filterMatches`

## Inspecting the matches in `mo`:
mo$col1
mo$target

## We have thus target *12* matched to both query elements with values 1 and
## 2, and query element 2 is matching 3 target elements. Let's assume we want
## to resolve this multiple mappings to keep from them only the match between
## query 1 (column `col1` containing value `1`) with target 1 (value `12`)
## and query 2 (column `col1` containing value `2`) with target 2 (value
## `13`). In addition we also want to keep query element 5 (value `5` in
## column `col1`) with the target with value `15`:
mo_sub <- filterMatches(mo, queryValue = c(1, 2, 5), queryColname = "col1",
  targetValue = c(12, 13, 15))
matchedData(mo_sub)

## Alternatively to specifying the matches to filter with `queryValue` and
## `targetValue` it is also possible to specify directly the index of the
## match(es) in the `matches` `data.frame`:
matches(mo)

## To keep only matches like in the example above we could use:
mo_sub <- filterMatches(mo, index = c(1, 3, 5))
matchedData(mo_sub)

## Note also that, instead of keeping the specified matches, it would be
## possible to remove them by setting `keep = FALSE`. Below we remove
## selected matches from the object:
mo_sub <- filterMatches(mo, queryValue = c(2, 2), queryColname = "col1",
  targetValue = c(12, 14), keep = FALSE)
mo_sub$col1
mo_sub$target

#####
## Adding matches using `addMatches`

## `addMatches` allows to manually add matches. Below we add a new match
## between the `query` element with a value of `1` in column `col1` and
## the target element with a value of `15`. Parameter `score` allows to
## assign a score value to the match.
mo_add <- addMatches(mo, queryValue = 1, queryColname = "col1",
  targetValue = 15, score = 1.40)
matchedData(mo_add)
## Matches are always sorted by `query`, thus, the new match is listed as
## second match.

## Alternatively, we can also provide a `data.frame` with parameter `score`
## which enables us to add additional information to the added match. Below
## we define the score and an additional column specifying that this match

```

```

## was added manually. This information will then also be available in the
## `matchedData`.
mo_add <- addMatches(mo, queryValue = 1, queryColname = "col1",
  targetValue = 15, score = data.frame(score = 5, manual = TRUE))
matchedData(mo_add)

## The match will get a score of NA if we're not providing any score.
mo_add <- addMatches(mo, queryValue = 1, queryColname = "col1",
  targetValue = 15)
matchedData(mo_add)

## Creating a `Matched` object with a `SummarizedExperiment` for `query` and
## a `vector` for `target`. The matches are specified in the same way as
## the example before.
library(SummarizedExperiment)
q1 <- SummarizedExperiment(
  assays = data.frame(matrix(NA, 5, 2)),
  rowData = data.frame(col1 = 1:5, col2 = 6:10),
  colData = data.frame(cD1 = c(NA, NA), cD2 = c(NA, NA)))
t1 <- data.frame(col1 = 11:16, col2 = 17:22)
## Define matches between row 1 in rowData(q1) with target row 2 and,
## rowData(q1) row 2 with target rows 2,3,4 and rowData(q1) row 5 with target
## row 5.
mo <- Matched(
  q1, t1, matches = data.frame(query_idx = c(1L, 2L, 2L, 2L, 5L),
    target_idx = c(2L, 2L, 3L, 4L, 5L),
    score = seq(0.5, 0.9, by = 0.1)))

mo

## Which of the query elements (rows) match at least one target
## element (row)?
whichQuery(mo)

## Which target elements (rows) match at least one query element (row)?
whichTarget(mo)

## Extracting variable "col1" from rowData(q1).
mo$col1

## We have duplicated values for the entries of `col1` related to rows of
## rowData(q1) matched to multiple rows of the target data.frame t1. The
## value of `col1` is returned for each row in the rowData of query.

## Extracting variable "col1" from target object. To access columns from
## target we have to prefix the name of the column by `"target_"`.
## Note that only values of `col1` for rows matching at least one row in
## rowData of query are returned and an NA is reported for those without
## matching target rows.
mo$target_col1

## The 3rd and 4th query rows do not match any target row, thus `NA` is
## returned.

```

```
## `matchedData` can be used to extract all (or selected) columns
## from the object. Same as with `$`, a left join between the columns
## from the query and the target is performed. Below we extract selected
## columns from the object as a DataFrame.
res <- matchedData(mo, columns = c("col1", "col2", "target_col1",
                                "target_col2"))

res
res$col1
res$target_col1

## The example `Matched` object contains all rows in the
## `rowData` of the `SummarizedExperiment` and all target rows. Below we
## subset the object keeping only rows that are matched to at least one
## target row.
mo_sub <- mo[whichQuery(mo)]

## mo_sub contains now a `SummarizedExperiment` with only 3 rows:
nrow(query(mo_sub))

## while the original object contains a `SummarizedExperiment` with all 5
## rows:
nrow(query(mo))

## Both objects contain however still the full target object:
nrow(target(mo))
nrow(target(mo_sub))

## With the `pruneTarget` we can however reduce also the target rows to
## only those that match at least one in the `rowData` of query
mo_sub <- pruneTarget(mo_sub)
nrow(target(mo_sub))
```

CompareSpectraParam *Matching MS Spectra against a reference*

Description

matchSpectra with both query and target being a [Spectra](#) object matches each spectra in query against all spectra in target and reports matches with a similarity that passes the THRESHFUN condition. The parameters for the matching can be specified with one of the param objects listed below:

- CompareSpectraParam: the *generic* parameter object allowing to set all settings for the [compareSpectra\(\)](#) call that is used to perform the similarity calculation. This includes MAPFUN and FUN defining the peak-mapping and similarity calculation functions and ppm and tolerance to define an acceptable difference between m/z values of the compared peaks. Additional parameters to the compareSpectra call can be passed along with `...`. See the help of [Spectra\(\)](#) for more information on these parameters. Parameters requirePrecursor (default TRUE) and requirePrecursorPeak (default FALSE) allow to pre-filter the target spectra prior to the actual similarity calculation for each individual query spectrum. Target spectra can also be pre-filtered based on retention time if parameter toleranceRt is set to a value different than

the default `toleranceRt = Inf`. Only target spectra with a retention time within the query's retention time \pm (`toleranceRt + percentRt%` of the query's retention time) are considered. Note that while for ppm and tolerance only a single value is accepted, `toleranceRt` and `percentRt` can be also of length equal to the number of query spectra hence allowing to define different `rt` boundaries for each query spectrum. While these pre-filters can considerably improve performance, it should be noted that no matches will be found between query and target spectra with missing values in the considered variable (precursor `m/z` or retention time). For target spectra without retention times (such as for Spectra from a public reference database such as MassBank) the default `toleranceRt = Inf` should thus be used. Finally, parameter `THRESHFUN` allows to define a function to be applied to the similarity scores to define which matches to report. See below for more details.

- `MatchForwardReverseParam`: performs spectra matching as with `CompareSpectraParam` but reports, similar to MS-DIAL, also the *reverse* similarity score and the *presence ratio*. In detail, the matching of query spectra to target spectra is performed by considering all peaks from the query and all peaks from the target (reference) spectrum (i.e. *forward* matching using an *outer join*-based peak matching strategy). For matching spectra also the *reverse* similarity is calculated considering only peaks present in the target (reference) spectrum (i.e. using a *right join*-based peak matching). This is reported as spectra variable "`reverse_score`". In addition, the ratio between the number of matched peaks and the total number of peaks in the target (reference) spectra is reported as the *presence ratio* (spectra variable "`presence_ratio`") and the total number of matched peaks as "`matched_peaks_count`". See examples below for details. Parameter `THRESHFUN_REVERSE` allows to define an additional *threshold function* to filter matches. If `THRESHFUN_REVERSE` is defined only matches with a spectra similarity fulfilling both `THRESHFUN` **and** `THRESHFUN_REVERSE` are returned. With the default `THRESHFUN_REVERSE = NULL` all matches passing `THRESHFUN` are reported.

Usage

```
CompareSpectraParam(
  MAPFUN = joinPeaks,
  tolerance = 0,
  ppm = 5,
  FUN = MsCoreUtils::ndotproduct,
  requirePrecursor = TRUE,
  requirePrecursorPeak = FALSE,
  THRESHFUN = function(x) which(x >= 0.7),
  toleranceRt = Inf,
  percentRt = 0,
  ...
)
```

```
MatchForwardReverseParam(
  MAPFUN = joinPeaks,
  tolerance = 0,
  ppm = 5,
  FUN = MsCoreUtils::ndotproduct,
  requirePrecursor = TRUE,
  requirePrecursorPeak = FALSE,
```

```

    THRESHFUN = function(x) which(x >= 0.7),
    THRESHFUN_REVERSE = NULL,
    toleranceRt = Inf,
    percentRt = 0,
    ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra,Spectra,CompareSpectraParam'
matchSpectra(query, target, param, BPPARAM = BiocParallel::SerialParam())

## S4 method for signature 'Spectra,Spectra,MatchForwardReverseParam'
matchSpectra(query, target, param, BPPARAM = BiocParallel::SerialParam())

```

Arguments

MAPFUN	function used to map peaks between the compared spectra. Defaults for CompareSpectraParam to joinPeaks() . See compareSpectra() for details.
tolerance	numeric(1) for an absolute maximal accepted difference between m/z values. This will be used in compareSpectra as well as for eventual precursor m/z matching.
ppm	numeric(1) for a relative, m/z-dependent, maximal accepted difference between m/z values. This will be used in compareSpectra as well as for eventual precursor m/z matching.
FUN	function used to calculate similarity between spectra. Defaults for CompareSpectraParam to MsCoreUtils::ndotproduct() . See MsCoreUtils::ndotproduct() for details.
requirePrecursor	logical(1) whether only target spectra are considered in the similarity calculation with a precursor m/z that matches the precursor m/z of the query spectrum (considering also ppm and tolerance). With requirePrecursor = TRUE (the default) the function will complete much faster, but will not find any hits for target (or query spectra) with missing precursor m/z. It is suggested to check first the availability of the precursor m/z in target and query.
requirePrecursorPeak	logical(1) whether only target spectra will be considered in the spectra similarity calculation that have a peak with an m/z matching the precursor m/z of the query spectrum. Defaults to requirePrecursorPeak = FALSE. It is suggested to check first the availability of the precursor m/z in query, as no match will be reported for query spectra with missing precursor m/z.
THRESHFUN	function applied to the similarity score to define which target spectra are considered <i>matching</i> . Defaults to THRESHFUN = function(x) which(x >= 0.7) hence selects all target spectra matching a query spectrum with a similarity higher or equal than 0.7. Any function that takes a numeric vector with similarity scores from the comparison of a query spectrum with all target spectra (as returned by compareSpectra()) as input and returns a logical vector (same dimensions as the similarity scores) or an integer with the matches is supported.

toleranceRt	numeric of length 1 or equal to the number of query spectra defining the maximal accepted (absolute) difference in retention time between query and target spectra. By default (with toleranceRt = Inf) the retention time-based filter is not considered. See help of CompareSpectraParam above for more information.
percentRt	numeric of length 1 or equal to the number of query spectra defining the maximal accepted relative difference in retention time between query and target spectra expressed in percentage of the query rt. For percentRt = 10, similarities are defined between the query spectrum and all target spectra with a retention time within query rt +/- 10% of the query. By default (with toleranceRt = Inf) the retention time-based filter is not considered. Thus, to consider the percentRt parameter, toleranceRt should be set to a value different than that. See help of CompareSpectraParam above for more information.
...	for CompareSpectraParam: additional parameters passed along to the compareSpectra() call.
THRESHFUN_REVERSE	for MatchForwardReverseParam: optional additional <i>thresholding function</i> to filter the results on the reverse score. If specified the same format than THRESHFUN is expected.
query	for matchSpectra: Spectra object with the query spectra.
target	for matchSpectra: Spectra object with the target (reference) spectra to compare query against.
param	for matchSpectra: parameter object (such as CompareSpectraParam) defining the settings for the matching.
BPPARAM	for matchSpectra: parallel processing setup (see the BiocParallel package for more information). Parallel processing is disabled by default.

Value

matchSpectra returns a [MatchedSpectra\(\)](#) object. Constructor functions return an instance of the class.

Author(s)

Johannes Rainer, Michael Witting

Examples

```
library(Spectra)
library(msdata)
f1 <- system.file("TripleTOF-SWATH", "PestMix1_DDA.mzML", package = "msdata")
pest_ms2 <- filterMsLevel(Spectra(f1), 2L)

## subset to selected spectra.
pest_ms2 <- pest_ms2[c(808, 809, 945:955)]

## Load a small example MassBank data set
load(system.file("extdata", "minimb.RData", package = "MetaboAnnotation"))
```

```
## Match spectra with the default similarity score (normalized dot product)
csp <- CompareSpectraParam(requirePrecursor = TRUE, ppm = 10)
mtches <- matchSpectra(pest_ms2, minimb, csp)

mtches

## Are there any matching spectra for the first query spectrum?
mtches[1]
## No

## And for the second query spectrum?
mtches[2]
## The second query spectrum matches 4 target spectra. The scores for these
## matches are:
mtches[2]$score

## To access the score for the full data set
mtches$score

## Below we use a THRESHFUN that returns for each query spectrum the (first)
## best matching target spectrum.
csp <- CompareSpectraParam(requirePrecursor = FALSE, ppm = 10,
  THRESHFUN = function(x) which.max(x))
mtches <- matchSpectra(pest_ms2, minimb, csp)
mtches

## Each of the query spectra is matched to one target spectrum
length(mtches)
matches(mtches)

## Match spectra considering also measured retention times. This requires
## that both query and target spectra have non-missing retention times.
rtime(pest_ms2)
rtime(minimb)

## Target spectra don't have retention times. Below we artificially set
## retention times to show how an additional retention time filter would
## work.
rtime(minimb) <- rep(361, length(minimb))

## Matching spectra requiring a matching precursor m/z and the difference
## of retention times between query and target spectra to be <= 2 seconds.
csp <- CompareSpectraParam(requirePrecursor = TRUE, ppm = 10,
  toleranceRt = 2)
mtches <- matchSpectra(pest_ms2, minimb, csp)
mtches
matches(mtches)

## See the package vignette for details, descriptions and more examples.
```

Description

Matches between query and target spectra can be represented by the MatchedSpectra object. Functions like the `matchSpectra()` function will return this type of object. By default, all data accessors work as *left joins* between the *query* and the *target* spectra, i.e. values are returned for each *query* spectrum with eventual duplicated entries (values) if the query spectrum matches more than one target spectrum.

Usage

```
MatchedSpectra(
  query = Spectra(),
  target = Spectra(),
  matches = data.frame(query_idx = integer(), target_idx = integer(), score =
    numeric())
)

## S4 method for signature 'MatchedSpectra'
spectraVariables(object)

## S4 method for signature 'MatchedSpectra'
colnames(x)

## S4 method for signature 'MatchedSpectra'
x$name

## S4 method for signature 'MatchedSpectra'
spectraData(object, columns = spectraVariables(object))

## S4 method for signature 'MatchedSpectra'
matchedData(object, columns = spectraVariables(object), ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MatchedSpectra'
addProcessing(object, FUN, ..., spectraVariables = character())

## S4 method for signature 'MatchedSpectra'
plotSpectraMirror(x, xlab = "m/z", ylab = "intensity", main = "", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'MatchedSpectra,MsBackend'
setBackend(object, backend, ...)
```

Arguments

query	Spectra with the query spectra.
target	Spectra with the spectra against which query has been matched.
matches	data.frame with columns "query_idx" (integer), "target_idx" (integer) and "score" (numeric) representing the <i>n:m</i> mapping of elements between the query and the target Spectra.
object	MatchedSpectra object.

x	MatchedSpectra object.
name	for \$: the name of the spectra variable to extract.
columns	for spectraData: character vector with spectra variable names that should be extracted.
...	for addProcessing: additional parameters for the function FUN. For plotSpectraMirror: additional parameters passed to the plotting functions.
FUN	for addProcessing: function to be applied to the peak matrix of each spectrum in object. See Spectra() for more details.
spectraVariables	for addProcessing: character with additional spectra variables that should be passed along to the function defined with FUN. See Spectra() for details.
xlab	for plotSpectraMirror: the label for the x-axis.
ylab	for plotSpectraMirror: the label for the y-axis.
main	for plotSpectraMirror: an optional title for each plot.
backend	for setBackend: instance of an object extending MsBackend . See help for setBackend in Spectra() for more details.

Value

See individual method description above for details.

Creation and subsetting

MatchedSpectra objects can be created with the MatchedSpectra function providing the query and target Spectra as well as a data.frame with the

- `[]` subset the MatchedSpectra selecting query spectra to keep with parameter `i`. The target spectra will by default be returned as-is.
- `pruneTarget` *cleans* the MatchedSpectra object by removing non-matched target spectra.

Extracting data

- `$` extracts a single spectra variable from the MatchedSpectra `x`. Use `spectraVariables` to get all available spectra variables. Prefix `"target_"` is used for spectra variables from the *target* Spectra. The matching scores are available as *spectra variable "score"*. Similar to a left join between the query and target spectra, this function returns a value for each query spectrum with eventual duplicated values for query spectra matching more than one target spectrum. If spectra variables from the target spectra are extracted, an NA is reported for *query* spectra that don't match any target spectra. See examples below for more details.
- `length` returns the number of **query** spectra.
- `matchedData` same as `spectraData` below.
- `spectraData` returns spectra variables from the query and/or target Spectra as a DataFrame. Parameter `columns` allows to define which variables should be returned (defaults to `columns = spectraVariables(object)`), spectra variable names of the target spectra need to be prefixed with `target_` (e.g. `target_msLevel` to get the MS level from target spectra). The score from the matching function is returned as spectra variable `"score"`. Similar to `$`, this function

performs a *left join* of spectra variables from the *query* and *target* spectra returning all values for all query spectra (eventually returning duplicated elements for query spectra matching multiple target spectra) and the values for the target spectra matched to the respective query spectra. See help on \$ above or examples below for details.

- `spectraVariables` returns all available spectra variables in the *query* and *target* spectra. The prefix "target_" is used to label spectra variables of target spectra (e.g. the name of the spectra variable for the MS level of target spectra is called "target_msLevel").
- `target` returns the *target* Spectra.
- `query` returns the *query* Spectra.
- `whichTarget` returns an integer with the indices of the spectra in *target* that match at least on spectrum in *query*.
- `whichQuery` returns an integer with the indices of the spectra in *query* that match at least on spectrum in *target*.

Data manipulation and plotting

- `addProcessing`: add a processing step to both the *query* and *target* Spectra in object. Additional parameters for FUN can be passed *via* ... See `addProcessing` documentation in [Spectra\(\)](#) for more information.
- `plotSpectraMirror`: creates a mirror plot between the query and each matching target spectrum. Can only be applied to a `MatchedSpectra` with a single query spectrum. Additional plotting parameters can be passed through ...
- `setBackend`: allows to change the *backend* of both the query and target `Spectra()` object. The function will return a `MatchedSpectra` object with the query and target Spectra changed to the specified backend, which can be any backend extending `MsBackend`.

Author(s)

Johannes Rainer

See Also

[Matched\(\)](#) for additional functions available for `MatchedSpectra`.

Examples

```
## Creating a dummy MatchedSpectra object.
library(Spectra)
df1 <- DataFrame(
  msLevel = 2L, rtime = 1:10,
  spectrum_id = c("a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", "h", "i", "j"))
df2 <- DataFrame(
  msLevel = 2L, rtime = rep(1:10, 20),
  spectrum_id = rep(c("A", "B", "C", "D", "E"), 20))
sp1 <- Spectra(df1)
sp2 <- Spectra(df2)
## Define matches between query spectrum 1 with target spectra 2 and 5,
## query spectrum 2 with target spectrum 2 and query spectrum 4 with target
```

```
## spectra 8, 12 and 15.
ms <- MatchedSpectra(
  sp1, sp2, matches = data.frame(query_idx = c(1L, 1L, 2L, 4L, 4L, 4L),
                                target_idx = c(2L, 5L, 2L, 8L, 12L, 15L),
                                score = 1:6))

## Which of the query spectra match at least one target spectrum?
whichQuery(ms)

## Extracting spectra variables: accessor methods for spectra variables act
## as "left joins", i.e. they return a value for each query spectrum, with
## eventually duplicated elements if one query spectrum matches more than
## one target spectrum.

## Which target spectrum matches at least one query spectrum?
whichTarget(ms)

## Extracting the retention times of the query spectra.
ms$rtime

## We have duplicated retention times for query spectrum 1 (matches 2 target
## spectra) and 4 (matches 3 target spectra). The retention time is returned
## for each query spectrum.

## Extracting retention times of the target spectra. Note that only retention
## times for target spectra matching at least one query spectrum are returned
## and an NA is reported for query spectra without matching target spectrum.
ms$target_rtime

## The first query spectrum matches target spectra 2 and 5, thus their
## retention times are returned as well as the retention time of the second
## target spectrum that matches also query spectrum 2. The 3rd query spectrum
## does not match any target spectrum, thus `NA` is returned. Query spectrum 4
## matches target spectra 8, 12, and 15, thus the next reported retention
## times are those from these 3 target spectra. None of the remaining 6 query
## spectra matches any target spectra and thus `NA` is reported for each of
## them.

## `spectraData` can be used to extract all (or selected) spectra variables
## from the object. Same as with `$`, a left join between the spectra
## variables from the query spectra and the target spectra is performed. The
## prefix `"target_"` is used to label the spectra variables from the target
## spectra. Below we extract selected spectra variables from the object.
res <- spectraData(ms, columns = c("rtime", "spectrum_id",
                                "target_rtime", "target_spectrum_id"))
res
res$spectrum_id
res$target_spectrum_id

## Again, all values for query spectra are returned and for query spectra not
## matching any target spectrum NA is reported as value for the respective
## variable.
```

```

## The example matched spectra object contains all query and all target
## spectra. Below we subset the object keeping only query spectra that are
## matched to at least one target spectrum.
ms_sub <- ms[whichQuery(ms)]

## ms_sub contains now only 3 query spectra:
length(query(ms_sub))

## while the original object contains all 10 query spectra:
length(query(ms))

## Both object contain however still the full target `Spectra`:
length(target(ms))
length(target(ms_sub))

## With the `pruneTarget` we can however reduce also the target spectra to
## only those that match at least one query spectrum
ms_sub <- pruneTarget(ms_sub)
length(target(ms_sub))

```

matchFormula

Chemical Formula Matching

Description

The matchFormula method matches chemical formulas from different inputs (parameter query and target). Before comparison all formulas are normalized using `MetaboCoreUtils::standardizeFormula()`. Inputs can be either a character or data.frame containing a column with formulas. In case of data.frames parameter formulaColname needs to be used to specify the name of the column containing the chemical formulas.

Usage

```

matchFormula(query, target, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character,character'
matchFormula(query, target, BPPARAM = SerialParam())

## S4 method for signature 'data.frameOrSimilar,data.frameOrSimilar'
matchFormula(
  query,
  target,
  formulaColname = c("formula", "formula"),
  BPPARAM = SerialParam()
)

## S4 method for signature 'character,data.frameOrSimilar'
matchFormula(

```

```

    query,
    target,
    formulaColname = "formula",
    BPPARAM = SerialParam()
  )

## S4 method for signature 'data.frameOrSimilar,character'
matchFormula(
  query,
  target,
  formulaColname = "formula",
  BPPARAM = SerialParam()
)

```

Arguments

query	character or data.frame with chemical formulas to search.
target	character or data.frame with chemical formulas to compare against.
...	currently ignored
BPPARAM	parallel processing setup. See BiocParallel::bpparam() for details.
formulaColname	character with the name of the column containing chemical formulas. Can be of length 1 if both query and target are data.frames and the name of the column with chemical formulas is the same for both. If different columns are used, formulaColname[1] can be used to define the column name in query and formulaColname[2] the one of target.

Value

[Matched](#) object representing the result.

Author(s)

Michael Witting

Examples

```

## input formula
query <- c("H12C606", "C11H1202", "HN3")
target <- c("HCl", "C2H4O", "C6H1206")

query_df <- data.frame(
  formula = c("H12C606", "C11H1202", "HN3"),
  name = c("A", "B", "C")
)
target_df <- data.frame(
  formula = c("HCl", "C2H4O", "C6H1206"),
  name = c("D", "E", "F")
)

```

```
## character vs character
matches <- matchFormula(query, target)
matchedData(matches)

## data.frame vs data.frame
matches <- matchFormula(query_df, target_df)
matchedData(matches)
## data.frame vs character
matches <- matchFormula(query_df, target)
matchedData(matches)
## character vs data.frame
matches <- matchFormula(query, target_df)
matchedData(matches)
```

matchSpectra

Spectral matching

Description

The `matchSpectra` method matches (compares) spectra from `query` with those from `target` based on settings specified with `param` and returns the result from this as a [MatchedSpectra](#) object.

Usage

```
matchSpectra(query, target, param, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>query</code>	Spectra object with the (experimental) spectra.
<code>target</code>	spectral data to compare against. Can be another Spectra .
<code>param</code>	parameter object containing the settings for the matching (e.g. eventual pre-filtering settings, cut-off value for similarity above which spectra are considered matching etc).
<code>...</code>	optional parameters.

Value

a [MatchedSpectra](#) object with the spectra matching results.

Author(s)

Johannes Rainer

See Also

[CompareSpectraParam\(\)](#) for the comparison between [Spectra](#) objects.

`validateMatchedSpectra`*Validating MatchedSpectra*

Description

The `validateMatchedSpectra()` function opens a simple shiny application that allows to browse results stored in a `MatchedSpectra` object and to *validate* the presented matches. For each query spectrum a table with matched target spectra are shown (if available) and an interactive mirror plot is generated. Valid matches can be selected using a check box which is displayed below the mirror plot. Upon pushing the "Save & Close" button the app is closed and a filtered `MatchedSpectra` is returned, containing only *validated* matches.

Usage

```
validateMatchedSpectra(object)
```

Arguments

`object` A non-empty instance of class `MatchedSpectra`.

Value

A `MatchedSpectra` with validated results.

Author(s)

Carolin Huber, Michael Witting, Johannes Rainer

Examples

```
library(Spectra)
## Load test data
f1 <- system.file("TripleTOF-SWATH", "PestMix1_DDA.mzML", package = "msdata")
pest_ms2 <- filterMsLevel(Spectra(f1), 2L)
pest_ms2 <- pest_ms2[c(808, 809, 945:955)]
load(system.file("extdata", "minimb.RData", package = "MetaboAnnotation"))

## Normalize intensities and match spectra
csp <- CompareSpectraParam(requirePrecursor = TRUE,
                           THRESHFUN = function(x) x >= 0.7)
norm_int <- function(x) {
  x[, "intensity"] <- x[, "intensity"] / max(x[, "intensity"]) * 100
  x
}
ms <- matchSpectra(addProcessing(pest_ms2, norm_int),
                  addProcessing(minimb, norm_int), csp)

## validate matches using the shiny app. Note: the call is only executed
```

```
## in interactive mode.  
if (interactive()) {  
  validateMatchedSpectra(ms)  
}
```

ValueParam

Matching of numeric values

Description

The `matchValues` method matches elements from query with those in target using different matching approaches depending on parameter `param`. Generally, query is expected to contain MS experimental values (m/z and possibly retention time) while target reference values. query and target can be numeric, a two dimensional array (such as a `data.frame`, `matrix` or `DataFrame`), a `SummarizedExperiment` or a `QFeatures`. For `SummarizedExperiment`, the information for the matching is expected to be in the object's `rowData`. For `QFeatures` matching is performed for values present in the `rowData` of one of the object's assays (which needs to be specified with the `assayQuery` parameter - if a `QFeatures` is used as target the name of the assay needs to be specified with parameter `assayTarget`). `matchMz` is an alias for `matchValues` to allow backward compatibility.

Available param objects and corresponding matching approaches are:

- `ValueParam`: generic matching between values in query and target given acceptable differences expressed in ppm and tolerance. If query or target are not numeric, parameter `valueColName` has to be used to specify the name of the column that contains the values to be matched. The function returns a `Matched()` object.
- `MzParam`: match query m/z values against reference compounds for which also m/z are known. Matching is performed similarly to the `ValueParam` above. If query or target are not numeric, the column name containing the values to be compared must be defined with `matchValues'` parameter `mzColName`, which defaults to "mz". `MzParam` parameters `tolerance` and `ppm` allow to define the maximal acceptable (constant or m/z relative) difference between query and target m/z values.
- `MzRtParam`: match m/z **and** retention time values between query and target. Parameters `mzColName` and `rtColName` of the `matchValues` function allow to define the columns in query and target containing these values (defaulting to `c("mz", "mz")` and `c("rt", "rt")`, respectively). `MzRtParam` parameters `tolerance` and `ppm` have the same meaning as in `MzParam`; `MzRtParam` parameter `toleranceRt` allows to specify the maximal acceptable difference between query and target retention time values.
- `Mass2MzParam`: match m/z values against reference compounds for which only the (exact) mass is known. Before matching, m/z values are calculated from the compounds masses in the *target* table using the adducts specified via `Mass2MzParam` `adducts` parameter (defaults to `adducts = "[M+H]+"`). After conversion of adduct masses to m/z values, matching is performed similarly to `MzParam` (i.e. the same parameters `ppm` and `tolerance` can be used). If query is not numeric, parameter `mzColName` of `matchValues` can be used to specify the column containing the query's m/z values (defaults to "mz"). If target is a is not numeric, parameter `massColName` can be used to define the column containing the reference compound's masses (defaults to "exactmass").

- **Mass2MzRtParam**: match m/z **and** retention time values against reference compounds for which the (exact) mass **and** retention time are known. Before matching, exact masses in target are converted to m/z values as for **Mass2MzParam**. Matching is then performed similarly to **MzRtParam**, i.e. m/z and retention times of entities are compared. With **matchValues**' parameters **mzColname**, **rtColname** and **massColname** the columns containing m/z values (in query), retention time values (in query and target) and exact masses (in target) can be specified.
- **Mz2MassParam**: input values for query and target are expected to be m/z values but matching is performed on exact masses calculated from these (based on the provided adduct definitions). In detail, m/z values in query are first converted to masses with the **mz2mass()** function based on the adducts defined with **queryAdducts** (defaults to "[M+H]+"). The same is done for m/z values in target (adducts can be defined with **targetAdducts** which defaults to "[M-H]-"). Matching is then performed on these converted values similarly to **ValueParam**. If **query** or **target** are not numeric, the column containing the m/z values can be specified with **Colname** (defaults to "mz").
- **Mz2MassRtParam**: same as **Mz2MassParam** but with additional comparison of retention times between query and target. Parameters **rtColname** and **mzColname** of **matchValues** allow to specify which columns contain the retention times and m/z values, respectively.

Usage

```
ValueParam(tolerance = 0, ppm = 5)
```

```
MzParam(tolerance = 0, ppm = 5)
```

```
Mass2MzParam(adducts = c("[M+H]+"), tolerance = 0, ppm = 5)
```

```
Mass2MzRtParam(adducts = c("[M+H]+"), tolerance = 0, ppm = 5, toleranceRt = 0)
```

```
MzRtParam(tolerance = 0, ppm = 0, toleranceRt = 0)
```

```
Mz2MassParam(
  queryAdducts = c("[M+H]+"),
  targetAdducts = c("[M-H]-"),
  tolerance = 0,
  ppm = 5
)
```

```
Mz2MassRtParam(
  queryAdducts = c("[M+H]+"),
  targetAdducts = c("[M+H]+"),
  tolerance = 0,
  ppm = 5,
  toleranceRt = 0
)
```

```
matchValues(query, target, param, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'numeric,numeric,ValueParam'
matchValues(query, target, param)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,data.frameOrSimilar,ValueParam'
matchValues(
  query,
  target,
  param,
  valueColname = character(),
  targetAssay = character()
)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frameOrSimilar,numeric,ValueParam'
matchValues(
  query,
  target,
  param,
  valueColname = character(),
  queryAssay = character()
)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frameOrSimilar,data.frameOrSimilar,ValueParam'
matchValues(
  query,
  target,
  param,
  valueColname = character(),
  queryAssay = character(),
  targetAssay = character()
)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,numeric,Mass2MzParam'
matchValues(query, target, param)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,data.frameOrSimilar,Mass2MzParam'
matchValues(
  query,
  target,
  param,
  massColname = "exactmass",
  targetAssay = character()
)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frameOrSimilar,numeric,Mass2MzParam'
matchValues(query, target, param, mzColname = "mz", queryAssay = character())

## S4 method for signature
## 'data.frameOrSimilar,data.frameOrSimilar,Mass2MzParam'
```

```
matchValues(  
  query,  
  target,  
  param,  
  mzColname = "mz",  
  massColname = "exactmass",  
  queryAssay = character(),  
  targetAssay = character()  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'numeric,data.frameOrSimilar,MzParam'  
matchValues(query, target, param, mzColname = "mz", targetAssay = character())  
  
## S4 method for signature 'data.frameOrSimilar,numeric,MzParam'  
matchValues(query, target, param, mzColname = "mz", queryAssay = character())  
  
## S4 method for signature 'data.frameOrSimilar,data.frameOrSimilar,MzParam'  
matchValues(  
  query,  
  target,  
  param,  
  mzColname = c("mz", "mz"),  
  queryAssay = character(),  
  targetAssay = character()  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature  
## 'data.frameOrSimilar,data.frameOrSimilar,Mass2MzRtParam'  
matchValues(  
  query,  
  target,  
  param,  
  massColname = "exactmass",  
  mzColname = "mz",  
  rtColname = c("rt", "rt"),  
  queryAssay = character(),  
  targetAssay = character()  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'data.frameOrSimilar,data.frameOrSimilar,MzRtParam'  
matchValues(  
  query,  
  target,  
  param,  
  mzColname = c("mz", "mz"),  
  rtColname = c("rt", "rt"),  
  queryAssay = character(),  
  targetAssay = character()  
)
```

```

)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,numeric,Mz2MassParam'
matchValues(query, target, param)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,data.frameOrSimilar,Mz2MassParam'
matchValues(query, target, param, mzColname = "mz", targetAssay = character())

## S4 method for signature 'data.frameOrSimilar,numeric,Mz2MassParam'
matchValues(query, target, param, mzColname = "mz", queryAssay = character())

## S4 method for signature
## 'data.frameOrSimilar,data.frameOrSimilar,Mz2MassParam'
matchValues(
  query,
  target,
  param,
  mzColname = c("mz", "mz"),
  queryAssay = character(),
  targetAssay = character()
)

## S4 method for signature
## 'data.frameOrSimilar,data.frameOrSimilar,Mz2MassRtParam'
matchValues(
  query,
  target,
  param,
  mzColname = c("mz", "mz"),
  rtColname = c("rt", "rt"),
  queryAssay = character(),
  targetAssay = character()
)

```

Arguments

tolerance	for any param object: numeric(1) defining the maximal acceptable absolute difference in m/z (or in mass for Mz2MassParam) to consider them <i>matching</i> .
ppm	for any param object: numeric(1) defining the maximal acceptable m/z-dependent (or mass-dependent for Mz2MassParam) difference (in parts-per-million) in m/z values to consider them to be <i>matching</i> .
adducts	for Mass2MzParam or Mass2MzRtParam: either character with adduct names from <code>MetaboCoreUtils::adducts()</code> or data.frame with a custom adduct definition. This parameter is used to calculate m/z from target compounds' masses. Custom adduct definitions can be passed to the adduct parameter in form of a data.frame. This data.frame is expected to have columns "mass_add" and "mass_multi" defining the <i>additive</i> and <i>multiplicative</i> part of the calculation. See <code>MetaboCoreUtils::adducts()</code> for the expected format or use <code>MetaboCoreUtils::adductNames()</code>

	and <code>MetaboCoreUtils::adductNames("negative")</code> for valid adduct names.
<code>toleranceRt</code>	for <code>Mass2MzRtParam</code> or <code>MzRtParam</code> : <code>numeric(1)</code> defining the maximal acceptable absolute difference in retention time values to consider them <i>matching</i> .
<code>queryAdducts</code>	for <code>Mz2MassParam</code> . Adducts used to derive mass values from query m/z values. The expected format is the same as that for parameter adducts.
<code>targetAdducts</code>	for <code>Mz2MassParam</code> . Adducts used to derive mass values from target m/z values. The expected format is the same as that for parameter adducts.
<code>query</code>	feature table containing information on MS1 features. Can be a <code>numeric</code> , <code>data.frame</code> , <code>DataFrame</code> , <code>matrix</code> , <code>SummarizedExperiment</code> or <code>QFeatures</code> . It is expected to contain m/z values and can contain also other variables. Matchings based on both m/z and retention time can be performed when a column with retention times is present in both query and target.
<code>target</code>	compound table with metabolites to compare against. The expected types are the same as those for query.
<code>param</code>	parameter object defining the matching approach and containing the settings for that approach. See description above for details.
<code>...</code>	currently ignored.
<code>valueColname</code>	character specifying the name of the column in query or/and the one in target with the desired values for the matching. This parameter should only be used when <code>param</code> is <code>valueParam</code> and in this case it must be provided (unless both query and target are numeric). It can be <code>character(1)</code> or <code>character(2)</code> in a similar way to <code>mzColname</code> .
<code>targetAssay</code>	<code>character(1)</code> specifying the name of the assay of the provided <code>QFeatures</code> that should be used for the matching (values from this assay's <code>rowData</code> will be used for matching). Only used if target is an instance of a <code>QFeatures</code> object.
<code>queryAssay</code>	<code>character(1)</code> specifying the name of the assay of the provided <code>QFeatures</code> that should be used for the matching (values from this assay's <code>rowData</code> will be used for matching). Only used if query is an instance of a <code>QFeatures</code> object.
<code>massColname</code>	<code>character(1)</code> with the name of the column in target containing the mass of compounds. To be used when <code>param</code> is <code>Mass2MzParam</code> or <code>Mass2MzRtParam</code> (and target is not already numeric with the masses). Defaults to <code>massColname = "exactmass"</code> .
<code>mzColname</code>	character specifying the name(s) of the column(s) in query or/and target with the m/z values. If one among query and target is numeric (and therefore there is no need to specify the column name) or query is not numeric and <code>param</code> is <code>Mass2MzParam</code> or <code>Mass2MzRtParam</code> (and therefore the name of the column with m/z needs only to be specified for query) then <code>mzColname</code> is expected to be <code>character(1)</code> . If both query and target are not numeric <code>mzColname</code> is expected to be <code>character(2)</code> (or <code>character(1)</code> and in this last case the two column names are assumed to be the same). If not specified the assumed default name for columns with m/z values is "mz".
<code>rtColname</code>	<code>character(2)</code> with the name of the column containing the compounds retention times in query and the name for the one in target. It can also be <code>character(1)</code> if the two names are the same. To be used when <code>param</code> is <code>MzRtParam</code> or <code>Mass2MzRtParam</code> . Defaults to <code>rtColname = c("rt", "rt")</code> .

Value

[Matched](#) object representing the result.

Depending on the param object different *scores* representing the quality of the match are provided. This comprises absolute as well as relative differences (column/variables "score" and "ppm_error" respectively). If param is a Mz2MassParam, "score" and "ppm_error" represent differences of the compared masses (calculated from the provided m/z values). If param an MzParam, MzRtParam, Mass2MzParam or Mass2MzRtParam, "score" and "ppm_error" represent absolute and relative differences of m/z values. Additionally, if param is either an MzRtParam or Mass2MzRtParam differences between query and target retention times for each matched element is available in the column/variable "score_rt" in the returned Matched object. Negative values of "score" (or "score_rt") indicate that the m/z or mass (or retention time) of the query element is smaller than that of the target element.

Author(s)

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See Also

[matchSpectra](#) or [CompareSpectraParam\(\)](#) for spectra data matching

Examples

```
library(MetaboCoreUtils)
## Create a simple "target/reference" compound table
target_df <- data.frame(
  name = c("Tryptophan", "Leucine", "Isoleucine"),
  formula = c("C11H12N2O2", "C6H13NO2", "C6H13NO2"),
  exactmass = c(204.089878, 131.094629, 131.094629)
)

## Create a "feature" table with m/z of features. We calculate m/z for
## certain adducts of some of the compounds in the reference table.
fts <- data.frame(
  feature_id = c("FT001", "FT002", "FT003"),
  mz = c(mass2mz(204.089878, "[M+H]+"),
        mass2mz(131.094629, "[M+H]+"),
        mass2mz(204.089878, "[M+Na]+") + 1e-6))

## Define the parameters for the matching
parm <- Mass2MzParam(
  adducts = c("[M+H]+", "[M+Na]+"),
  tolerance = 0,
  ppm = 20)
res <- matchValues(fts, target_df, parm)
res

## List the available variables/columns
colnames(res)

## feature_id and mz are from the query data frame, while target_name,
```

```
## target_formula and target_exactmass are from the query object (columns
## from the target object have a prefix *target_* added to the original
## column name. Columns adduct, score and ppm_error represent the results
## of the matching: adduct the adduct/ion of the original compound for which
## the m/z matches, score the absolute difference of the query and target
## m/z and ppm_error the relative difference in m/z values.

## Get the full matching result:
matchedData(res)

## We have thus matches of FT002 to two different compounds (but with the
## same mass).

## Individual columns can also be accessed with the $ operator:
res$feature_id
res$target_name
res$ppm_error

## We repeat the matching requiring an exact match
parm <- Mass2MzParam(
  adducts = c("[M+H]+", "[M+Na]+"),
  tolerance = 0,
  ppm = 0)
res <- matchValues(fts, target_df, parm)
res

matchedData(res)

## The last feature could thus not be matched to any compound.

## At last we use also different adduct definitions.
parm <- Mass2MzParam(
  adducts = c("[M+K]+", "[M+Li]+"),
  tolerance = 0,
  ppm = 20)
res <- matchValues(fts, target_df, parm)
res

matchedData(res)

## No matches were found.

## We can also match a "feature" table with a target data.frame taking into
## account both m/z and retention time values.
target_df <- data.frame(
  name = c("Tryptophan", "Leucine", "Isoleucine"),
  formula = c("C11H12N2O2", "C6H13NO2", "C6H13NO2"),
  exactmass = c(204.089878, 131.094629, 131.094629),
  rt = c(150, 140, 140)
)

fts <- data.frame(
```

```

feature_id = c("FT001", "FT002", "FT003"),
mz = c(mass2mz(204.089878, "[M+H]+"),
      mass2mz(131.094629, "[M+H]+"),
      mass2mz(204.089878, "[M+Na]+") + 1e-6),
rt = c(150, 140, 150.1)
)

## Define the parameters for the matching
parm <- Mass2MzRtParam(
  adducts = c("[M+H]+", "[M+Na]+"),
  tolerance = 0,
  ppm = 20,
  toleranceRt = 0)

res <- matchValues(fts, target_df, parm)
res

## Get the full matching result:
matchedData(res)

## FT003 could not be matched to any compound, FT002 was matched to two
## different compounds (but with the same mass).

## We repeat the matching allowing a positive tolerance for the matches
## between rt values

## Define the parameters for the matching
parm <- Mass2MzRtParam(
  adducts = c("[M+H]+", "[M+Na]+"),
  tolerance = 0,
  ppm = 20,
  toleranceRt = 0.1)

res <- matchValues(fts, target_df, parm)
res

## Get the full matching result:
matchedData(res)

## Also FT003 was matched in this case

## It is also possible to match directly m/z values
mz1 <- c(12, 343, 23, 231)
mz2 <- mz1 + rnorm(4, sd = 0.001)

res <- matchValues(mz1, mz2, MzParam(tolerance = 0.001))

matchedData(res)

## Matching with a SummarizedExperiment or a QFeatures work analogously,
## only that the matching is performed on the object's `rowData`.

## Below we create a simple SummarizedExperiment with some random assay data.

```



```
## Note that results from a data preprocessing with the `xcms` package could
## be extracted as a `SummarizedExperiment` with the `quantify` method from
## the `xcms` package.
library(SummarizedExperiment)
se <- SummarizedExperiment(
  assays = matrix(rnorm(12), nrow = 3, ncol = 4),
  rowData = fts)

## We can now perform the matching of this SummarizedExperiment against the
## target_df as before.
res <- matchValues(se, target_df,
  param = Mass2MzParam(adducts = c("[M+H]+", "[M+Na]+"),
    tolerance = 0, ppm = 20))
res

## Getting the available columns
colnames(res)

## The query columns represent the columns of the object's `rowData`
rowData(se)

## matchedData also returns the query object's rowData along with the
## matching entries in the target object.
matchedData(res)

## While `query` will return the full SummarizedExperiment.
query(res)

## To illustrate use with a QFeatures object we first create a simple
## QFeatures object with two assays, `"ions"` representing the full feature
## data.frame and `"compounds"` a subset of it.
library(QFeatures)
qf <- QFeatures(list(ions = se, compounds = se[2,]))

## We can perform the same matching as before, but need to specify which of
## the assays in the QFeatures should be used for the matching. Below we
## perform the matching using the "ions" assay.
res <- matchValues(qf, target_df, queryAssay = "ions",
  param = Mass2MzParam(adducts = c("[M+H]+", "[M+Na]+"),
    tolerance = 0, ppm = 20))
res

## colnames returns now the colnames of the `rowData` of the `"ions"` assay.
colnames(res)

matchedData(res)
```

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